Law to regulate Coin — A State liable to the Suit of an Individual

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Gazette of the United States.

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LAW OF THE UNION.

SECOND
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

An ACT regulating Foreign Coins, and for other purposes.

Section 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of July next, foreign gold and silver coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be a legal tender for the payment of all debts and demands, at the several and respective rates following, and not otherwise, viz. The gold coins of Great-Britain and Portugal, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven grains of the actual weight thereof, the gold coins of France, Spain and the dominions of Spain, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven grains and two fifths of a grain, of the actual weight thereof. Spanish milled dollars, at the rate of one hundred cents for each dollar, the actual weight whereof shall not be less than seventeen penny weights and seven grains; and in proportion for the parts of a dollar. Crowns of France, at the rate of one hundred and ten cents for each crown, the actual weight whereof, shall not be less than eighteen penny weights and seventeen grains; and in proportion for the parts of a crown. But no foreign coin that may have been, or shall be issued subsequent to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, shall be a tender, as aforesaid, until samples thereof shall have been found, by assay, at the Mint of the United States, to be conformable to the respective standards required, and proclamation thereof shall have been made by the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That at the expiration of three years next ensuing the time when the coinage of gold and silver, agreeably to the act, entitled, "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the Coins of the United States," shall commence at the mint of the United States, (which time shall be announced by the proclamation of the President of the United States) all foreign gold coins, and all foreign silver coins, except Spanish milled dollars and parts of such dollars, shall cease to be a legal tender, as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all foreign gold and silver coins, (except Spanish milled dollars, and parts of such dollars) which shall be received in payment for monies due to the United States, after the said time, when the coining of gold and silver coins shall begin at the mint of the United States, shall, previously to their being issued in circulation, be coined anew, in conformity to the act, entitled, "An act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States."

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of July next, the fifty-fifth section of the act, entitled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States," which ascertains the rates at which foreign gold and silver coins shall be received for the duties and fees to be collected in virtue of the said act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the assay, provided to be made by the act, entitled, "An act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," shall commence in the manner as by the said act is prescribed, on the second Monday of February, annually, any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, FEBRUARY 9, 1793.
GEO. WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

THOUGHTS ON THE STATE OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

(CONTINUED.)

THAT a people possessed of so many mental and bodily accomplishments should labor under a natural incapacity for improvement, reverses all the principles of reasoning in ordinary cases, and is utterly inadmissible. —The savage state in which they continue is no evidence of it—That barbarism implies any defect of natural capacity, the history of all ages disproves—The Egyptians, Persians, Phœnicians, and Chinese, all which afterwards became great and improved nations, were once barbarians—they were even ignorant of the use of fire, and of all the arts which are dependant on it and connected with it; than which there can scarcely be a more decisive proof of their extreme barbarity—The same may be said of several other nations—even the polite and polished Greeks, to whom (through the medium of Europe) we are indebted for all our knowledge, "descended from savages, who wandered in the woods and fields without laws and leaders, having no other retreat but dens and caverns—without the use of fire, or of food proper for men—nay so ferocious as sometimes to eat each other." Such was the original state of a people, destined to be the patrons and improvers of the arts and sciences, and the admiration of all future ages—There is not a tribe perhaps in America, whose rudeness equals this description—Their barbarity, therefore, cannot be regarded in any degree as the fruit of imbecility, either of mind or body. The enumeration of the real causes which have hitherto retarded the progress of civilization among the Indians, with the measures which appear to me most likely to accomplish that object, will be the subject of some future papers.

No. II.

In estimating the causes which have retarded the civilization of the Indians, we must not rest contented with a single view of the subject, but observe the force of all the collateral causes which may in any degree have operated that effect—The first that I shall mention, is that which arises from "the few and feeble exertions that have been made for this purpose, the manner in which these have been conducted, and the langor with which they have been pursued." The civilization of a barbarous nation is difficult and laborious—the transition from the hunter's to the pastoral life, and thence to that of agriculture and commerce, is effected by slow advances—All changes indeed in the habits and customs of a nation, must be made gradually—men are attached to that mode of life to which they have been accustomed, and are averse to the idea of altering it; the habits of education create a prejudice in favor of their own state, and an indifference to others—Men also who are accustomed to perfect independence, as is the case with all savage nations, revolt at the idea of surrendering their liberty to the condition of law, or of submitting to any kind of restraint. The answer of the ancient Scythians to the ambassador of Menander the great—of Anacharsis of the same nation to Solon, and the aversion of all savage nations from adopting the arts and manners of polished life, evince the partiality they entertain for their own condition, and their indifference to the blessings of improved society—The history and experience of all ages, proves the difficulty of bringing a barbarous nation to the knowledge and practice of social duties. Some centuries elapsed before the inhabitants of ancient Greece were brought to any degree of civility. The same may be said of many other nations. Nearly four hundred years are supposed to have passed from Manco Capac, the first Inca and founder of Peru, to the conquest of that country by the Spaniards. Those sages who first recovered men from their wandering savage life to a fixed residence, and inspired them with a taste for the enjoyments of social life, generally pretended a mission from a superior being, whom they represented as the author and patron of that manner of life and of those blessings they wished to introduce.—Almost all nations, of whose origin we have any distinct account, were formed in this manner—The first legislators of the Cretans, Egyptians, Grecians, Locrians, Arimaspes, Getes, Romans and Peruvians, all pretended intercourse with some invisible power, and a commission from him—Thus, by availing themselves of the ignorance and credulity of mankind, and converting superstition into an instrument of policy, they obtained a ready reception to their instructions, and gave permanency to their establishments.

[*To be continued.*]

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

To PHILO DIOGENES—*the author of a piece, in the Daily Advertiser of Saturday last.*

CITIZEN AUTHOR,

I HAVE observed your disposition to join with me and other friends of democracy in pointing out the *maculæ* which (with good glasses) may be discovered in a certain political luminary. We think however, you direct your attention to a wrong quarter, and wish you to direct your telescope to another limb, where the dark spots of aristocracy are very evident, and which will furnish you with more matter for animadversion.

As to the negroes, you must be tender upon that subject—for we think it is rather a mark of modern democracy. It is certain that Rome, during the republic, had abundance of slaves, and that it was Kings who abolished the practice. We have seen Stanislaus laboring to emancipate the slaves in Poland, and Catharine bettering their condition in Russia, —even Louis the XVIth has signed a decree in favor of the negroes; why then should any one *ape* such *monarchical* conduct: Conduct which would give great offence to some of our best patriots. I affirm it, that the contrary conduct is most like a good republican.—Look about you, Citizen! Who talk most about liberty and equality—who monopolize the virtue and spirit of America? Who are the guardians of the equal rights of man? Is it not those, who hold the bill of rights in one hand, and a whip for the affrighted slaves in the other? Are not some of our warmest declaimers upon liberty, men who traffick in human flesh and riot on the profits which arise from the sweat and groans of their dusky brethren? Mark their conduct, Citizen, and you will agree with us, that an eternal oppression of these wretched people, is very consistent with the *pure spirit of modern patriotism!*

In this therefore you were wrong; but I will point out proper subjects for your future lucubrations respecting the aristocratical conduct of a certain great man. In the first place, it has been a practice with *divers Kings*, in order to get through the multiplicity of their business, to apportion their time, and do all things with much regularity; Alfred's economy of time is well known: the late King of Prussia always retired early, and constantly (even in his last sickness) rose at four in the morning, employing himself till breakfast with his secretaries, in reading petitions, dictating letters, learning the state of the Kingdom and dispatching the public business. —Will you believe it, Citizen Philo! that even this symptom of monarchy is to be found in this free country! it is said that *He* also retires at an early hour—that the duties of the day, with him, begin with the sun, and that most of the public business is dispatched before some of our democratic club are out of their beds; to be sure some advantages may arise from this, and the public business will never get in arrear. But why should any one, affect this singularity but from a love of monarchical manners? and why should *He* not rather copy certain young patriots, who lye in bed so long that they have not time to comb their heads before they go to Congress?

A second mark of aristocracy is, that *He* frequently goes to Church and even shews a respect for pious clergymen. Is not this aping the conduct of many Kings of old, who were devout worshippers—and in effect copying after *King* David, who as the *Paris commune* assures us, was a crowned rascal. Is this, Citizen Philo! is this the conduct of our modern patriots? those who adore liberty so much—do you ever see them adoring their maker? Is not infidelity a mark of what at present passes for good democracy—and does not a certain Gazette frequently blend an outcry of liberty, with a sneer at religion?

Yes, Citizen, until our rulers get rid of the trammels of religion, they will never be considered by us, as free from the leaven of aristocracy.

As to the clergy, I believe it can be proved, that a *certain person* has been seen in their company and has ever been heard to speak respectfully of them. A sure mark of an aristocrat! King-craft and Priest-craft go together—and one of our very patriotic members has already intimated, that we shall never do well, till we get rid of the clergy.—The time for shipping them off is not yet come: but every man who does not lean to aristocracy, ought to refuse them countenance or support—ought to declaim against Priest-craft—ridicule the puritanical folly of going to Church and make these black coated gentry, as poor as rats and as shabby as a singed cat.

Thirdly, stick to the subject of levees; it is true visits of ceremony must be received—foreigners will press to see a man whose talents and virtues have made his name dear through the civilized world.—Citizens will croud to pay him respect, and members of Congress and public officers, think it but decent to shew respect to THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE. But what then! ought he not, Citizen Philo! to be visible at all hours, and on all days, *especially on Sundays*, when many of our club don't know how to employ themselves! If this perpetual visitation did interrupt or retard the public business, would not that be compensated by the information *he* might gain in these very interesting and profitable visits; besides *we* could then call upon *him*, without being put on a footing with *new people*, who have started up like Jonah's gourd, and seem to overshadow the ancient families of the *dominion*. But as things are managed, one may be obliged to stand along side of a man, whom a few years ago, no body knew. Another thing—why should not, as Mirabeau says, why should not our rulers go to the coffee-houses? I never saw the Governor of Pennsylvania, or the Secretary of State, or members of Congress and other great men frequent these places, where they might pick up much useful information—at least about the price of stocks and molasses; indeed the beer shops might be a place still better, and visiting them would evidence a more genuine democratic spirit. I say every great officer ought to mingle with the people, and if he could not find time in the day, he might keep open house at night and join with his fellow-citizens in a sociable game of whist or all-fours.—It certainly would oblige some of us, whose fondness for that rational amusement is well known: but it is confidently said, that cards are never permitted to be played in the House! What abominable aristocracy and despotism is this, in a free country!

Lastly you may observe, Citizen Philo, that there is great aristocracy in the preeminence of his virtues.—How is it—if he is not aiming at some higher rank, that he continues to unite in his favor the attachment and respect of every honest mind? How is it that he has twice been the unanimous choice of three millions of people? And why is he not content with a common share of public confidence. Such conduct is a snare for the liberties of our country—His very merit is dangerous—and it is high time for America to shew that republican ostracism which prosecutes a man for the superiority of his worth.

CIVIS.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

TO THE PRINTER OF THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MR. BACHE,

BY whom all the publications in your paper, designed to insult the President of the United States are written, is of little consequence, since the causes of that spleen which prompts you to publish them with so much avidity is perfectly known.

If your *venerable Grandsire* views from his ——— abode the mockery of Patriotism exhibited in your paper, it may console him for the follies which *He* committed, the servility and sycophancy *He* practised at the court of France; and for the disappointment *He* met with in not being able to place an idle sing song at the head of the Post-Office. But nothing can efface from the minds of [illegible] ricans, the infamously disgraceful Consular Convention *He* made with France; [illegible] though on the remonstrance of C[illegible] has been somewhat amended: yet [illegible] tains enough of its first principles to strip the boasted laurel from the brow of Franklin, and stamp indelible disgrace on American negotiation.

But, Mr. Bache, since your *venerable Grandsire* is made a competitor for Fame with Washington, I will hereafter furnish you some anecdotes of his career at the Court of Versailles, which will more fully unfold the justice of his claim to admiration, for his patriotic and disinterested conduct.

From the Monthly Review for October, 1792.

AMERICA.

Art. 51. *A Brief Examination of Lord Sheffield's Observations on the Commerce of the United States*: In Seven Numbers; with Supplemental Notes on American Manufactures, 8vo. p. 135—2/6—Printed at Philadelphia, by *M. Carey*; Re-printed for *Phillips*, &c. London, 1792.

LORD *SHEFFIELD'S* Observations were written just at the close of a war commenced against revolted British dependencies, and which left them in the capacity of independent States; an alteration in circumstances that necessarily gave rise to more material changes in their domestic œconomy, than would bear decisive reasoning at that period. This examination was undertaken at a convenient distance of time, in order to compare Lord Sheffield's predictions with the present actual state of facts; and was published in a Periodical Work, called *The American Museum*. It has every appearance of coming from the pen of an able and well informed Writer, whom Mr. Capel Lofft, the Editor of this English edition, points out to be Tench Coxe, Esq. assistant treasurer to the government of the United States.

This examination is clearly pursued; and resting on known facts (which we are to presume, from the authorities cited, are beyond controversy) the author writes with more temper and moderation than might have been expected, considering the advantages which he claims. He represents the productions, manufactures, imports and exports, of America, as materially differing from what Lord Sheffield expected when he wrote; and if his Lordship, arguing from the past, ventured too largely into futurity, he ran the risk to which all political Reasoners expose themselves, more or less, finding their speculations set aside by events which their foresight could not anticipate.

We are now informed, that the Americans are making a rapid progress in all the most useful manufactures; not only for their own consumption, but for exportation, to a degree that was once deemed incompatible with their situation, as having such immense lands to settle—but while one description of men are spreading themselves over new lands, the population in the old colonies will necessarily occasion new employments to be introduced; for they are not sufficiently improved and polished to support drones of any description. When all the useful departments of society are filled, and their system of affairs becomes more complicated, then will be the time to expect drones of all descriptions to creep in, and rise up, to fatten on the labours of the rest, just as they do among their ancestors in the Old World.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Continuation of the proceedings of the learned

PANEGYRISTS.

ON the third day of February, 1793, agreeable to appointment met, the Hon. J. S. Esq. the Hon. J. N. Esq. J. H. M.D. P.C. &c. and the Hon. A. J. D. Esq.—The first business being to appoint a chairman to maintain order, it was proposed by the Hon. A. J. D. Esq. "that as Doctor H. possessed a voice of uncommon tones, and such as could be known amongst ten thousand, he should be chairman during the readings; for, (said the Hon. A. J. D.) as much talking will be necessary during the *critiques*, if all the remaining three should speak at once, which is very probable, the Doctor's call 'to order,' might be easily distinguished" This speech had its due effect, and the Doctor was appointed chairman during the readings.—The Doctor being provided with a bung-driver, by the Hon. J. S. for the purpose of assisting him in preserving order, took his seat at the head of the table, and commanded the Hon. J. S. the owner of the study, to open the business of the evening by reading his poem. The Hon. J. S. Esq. taking off his hat, arose agreeably to command, and opening a large parchment somewhat like a knap-sack, selected from twenty-one others, the fairest copy of his poem, (that being the last copy, it had consequently the fewest blots and *visible* alterations and amendments) and read as follows:—

To the Hon. T. M——, Esq. G—v—r of the State of P—n—syl—a; a great *and* virtuous *Patriot, and my loving friend.*

O D E.

MY mighty Genius! whatso'er thou be'st,
Whether divine, or human, bird or beast!
For beast and bird,
Oft have I heard,
Great power possess, and great sagacity,
And in a millstone far as man can see;
Witness that bird, by vulgars called, a Goose,
That, squating near the wall,
Of Rome's great Capitol,
Which her enemies in ire
Coming to set on fire,
Quickly *smelt the Rat*,
And wisely from her squat
His long neck stretch'd, and round the City spread the news
And stories like to this I think I've read,
Of beasts too, but my head
Being full of *greater things*, I can't just now
The tales repeat, tho' there are such I know.
My mighty Genius! now I say again—
But for my wandering strain
I ask your pardon, which I hope you'll grant—
As well you know we men by Fancy's fire
Spur'd on, of words ne'er feel the want,
Nor like dull, *snail-pac'd* Pedants, stick in the mire,
But as our Fancy pricks our Nobs, we chant.
Oh! thou who hast presided o'er my fate!
And got me wondrous honor from the state—
Yes! wondrous honor! for Ah! who but thee,
Could ever have procur'd *the seat* for me!
That seat which when *my friend* Oe-l-rs came,
He told me gave *Esquire* to my name---
For thus he said, "Shquoire Shw—n—k you'se got in,
"Pye turdty fotes *we* did de lection win."
Who? who but you with skill and power so fraught,
Could e'er the *Woodsawyers* and *Porters* taught
To act their part so wisely and so well,
And for *my work* their votes so nobly sell?
None! none but you! I freely do confess,
And you, my guardian Goddess, you alone I bless!
Thanks to your magic arts,
Which, with my dinner and my wine,
Burst ope the gateway of the people's hearts,
And made them wholly *mine!*
Yet ah! dear Goddess! leave me not I pray!
For should my face,
Bereft of *thy sweet grace*,
By sad mischance betray my inward heart;
Much, much disgrace,
I fear, at next election will take place,
In spite of all my cunning art,
And my *dear honors* shall be *hiss'd away*.
Ah! as the Bible says, I feel
That prayer at certain times is good;
For now my blood
Creeps thro' my veins meandring like the eel;
And now like bottled beer it works,
And soon shall drive the corks,
That all the passes stop.
Where rush like porter, fountains, inspirations, up.
Now, Thomas, listen now, for now my Ode,
Shall rush abroad,
In sounds as loud and sweetly fine,
As when the nine,
Beside Panassus's hill,
Their voices join,
And sing in concert with the Heliconian rill.
Or shall I say,
To give Imagination play,
Loud as o'er the wall,
The mill-pond waters roaring, floundering fall?
Hark! hark! Tom!
Thou art great and glorious!
Hark! hark! Tom!
For thou art victorious!
Thy enemies now may muster,
And threaten, and bluster,
But still our G-v-n-r thou shalt remain,
As long as *I* thy smile and nod can gain.
For thee, I've toil'd both day and night, dear Man,
For thee, of a *New Bank* I've drawn the plan;
And more, dear Tom! that great man—G-l-t-n,
So famous for his *knack of taking in*
The wise, long-headed woodsmen I have bro't
To vow fidelity, and with me vote:
Nay—so far have I tutor'd him, that he
Swears *whatso'er my plan*, that, *his* shall be.
And such *great* Tom! my art is, tho' a Poet,
I'll cram
It down the Countrymen's deep gullets,
I say and I'll show it,
And make it taste as sweet as fat young pullets,
Or sweet as of whiskey, a cold-morning's dram.
This done, Oh! master Tom! what hast to fear?
This done, thou shalt retain thy stately chair,
Regardless of the hues and cries
That friends to *honesty* may raise;
Regardless of the squinting eyes,
That hate to see thy glory blaze.
Oh! Thomas! Thomas! long may'st thou preside
O'er P-n-syl—a and thy loving tribe;
Long shall *they* love thee, and *I'll* make the tide
Of Popularity forever run,
Strong in thy favor as the heat o' th' sun,
For thy e'erlasting love—a trifling bribe.

When the reading of the above Ode was finished, its various beauties were illustrated by a refinement of taste and acuteness of judgment, peculiar to the learned Club of Panegyrists.

N. B. Those illustrative Critiques shall appear in a future number.

QUEBEC, Dec. 31.

Monsr. Panet, Speaker of the House of Assembly's *address to His Excellency Major General Clarke, our present Governor, &c. &c. &c.*

DEC. 29, 1792.

I HUMBLY pray YOUR EXCELLENCY to consider that I cannot express myself but in the primitive language of my native country, and to accept the translation in English of which I have the honor to say.—

My incapacity being as evident as my zeal is ardent to see that so important a duty, as that of the Speaker of the first Assembly of the Representatives of Lower-Canada, be fulfilled; I most respectfully implore the excuse and command of YOUR EXCELLENCY in the name of our Sovereign Lord the KING.

I most humbly claim, in the name of the same Assembly, the freedom of speech, and generally all the like privileges and liberties, as are enjoyed by the Commons of Great-Britain, our mother country.

That the proceedings of the Representatives may receive the most favorable construction, and that whatever the speaker shall say, which might be taken in evil part, may be imputed to his ignorance and not unto the Assembly: that he may resort again to their House for declaration of their true intent, and that his error may be pardoned.

Lastly, that as often as necessary for his Majesty's service and the good of the Commonwealth shall require, he may, by direction of the House of Assembly have access to the person of his Excellency the Governor of this Province.

Signed in form

J. A. PANET.

Mr. Abel Learned and Mr. Ward Bailey, on the new road from the Province Line, on the Connecticut river, to this Province, on Monday last arrived in this City; they took their route on horses, by which they came to the River Chaudiere; they estimate that, two hundred miles shorter than the former route.

A correspondent observes the House for the reception of the Members, who represent the Counties, &c. of Lower-Canada, appears like the British House of Commons in miniature;—The Speaker's seat is decorated with an elegant King's arms at the back;—the seats for the members, are formed with elegance and propriety;—the Gallery is well supported with fluted columns of the Ionick order, and will contain at least 100 people;—the anti entrance and room for strangers who may have business, made neat, warm, and comfortable, and the road spacious and level.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 11, 1793.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of the treasury, relative to a plan for the reduction of the public debt—

Mr. Dayton in the chair.

The report being read—

Mr. Giles adverted to the imperfect state of the information before the House, relative to the state of the funds, particularly as the resolutions calling for this information had not yet been complied with, and he was apprehensive the requisite statements would not be furnished during the present session—This being the state of things, he thought the committee were not in a situation to go into a discussion on the subjects of the new loans, and new taxes, without further light: he moved therefore that the committee should rise. This motion was seconded.

Mr. Fitzsimons was opposed to the motion: After briefly stating the importance of the subject, the general expectation of the people that something would be done the present session relative to a provision for reducing the public debt; the duty of the government to avail itself of the right reserved to it of paying off a part of the debt; the state of the treasury; the material information already received from the Secretary; the actual surplus in the treasury, &c. concluded by saying, that he hoped the committee would not rise, but go into a discussion of the subject, take up the propositions offered by the Secretary, and adopt or reject them, as their merits shall dictate, or agree to others which may be brought forward by any member of the committee.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) alluding to the speech of the President of the United States, respecting this particular object, and the answer of the House thereto, gave a short account of the progress of the business in the House; it had been neglected ever since the 30th November, though the Secretary's report has been in its possession ever since that period.

For the committee then to rise, would be tantamount to a relinquishment of the object the present session. He stated several particulars to shew that it was probable the existing funds would be adequate to the object in some degree, without being obliged to have recourse to new taxes. He said, that he had been informed a gentleman of the committee had prepared some resolutions relative to the business; he hoped therefore, that the committee would not rise, but that the gentleman would produce his resolutions; that the committee would take them into consideration, and at least take such steps in the business, as would manifest some disposition to meet the wishes of the people, and justify the professions made by so great a number of the members of the legislature.

Mr. Giles repeated his objections arising from the imperfect state of the information before the House—Adverting to the President's speech, he said, the propositions before the committee were in direct opposition to the speech. The speech does not contemplate any new taxes, but the reverse. The propositions directly propose them. He was as much disposed as any member to go into measures for a reduction of the debt, it was an object he much desired; but he called on gentlemen to shew how this could be done with any propriety, when the most important and most necessary information respecting the funds is not in their possession.

Mr. Lawrance adverted to the resolutions brought forward a few days since by Mr. Giles; and going over them one by one, he asked what connection the present subject had with a solution of the principal part of the enquiries contained in those resolutions? The most important information expected from the requisitions contained in the resolutions, he observed, was in the possession of the House, particularly that, which had any aspect on the present business. He was oppoed to the motion for the committee's rising.

Mr. Mercer said, he saw no good end that would result from the committee's rising. Had he the least suspicion that the project of the Secretary of the treasury would be adopted, he would be one of the last that would rise in support of a motion to go into the discussion at the present time; but he had no such expectation. He then entered into a consideration of the documents before the House, received from the Secretary of the treasury; he observed they were inaccurate, defective and imperfect; they do not furnish the requisite information as to the expenditures of the public monies which have been already paid by the people. He shewed the impropriety of laying any new taxes until satisfaction was had relative to the sums already paid; the people would not consider their interest consulted until this was done. He then urged several reasons in favour of a postponement of a *permanent* provision for the reduction of the public debt, till a more competent representation was on the floor; that it was extremely improper for the reliques of an imperfect representation at the close of the session, to go into the consideration of so important business. He professed his wishes that provision should be made for the reduction of the public debt, and concluded by suggesting, that a temporary provision only, be made the present session; further than this he thought it would be improper to go in the present state of affairs.

Mr. Fitzsimons observed, that the gentleman last speaking furnished him with an opportunity to suggest to the consideration of the committee some ideas he had revolved in his own mind, respecting a temporary provision. He then pointed out resources within the controul of the legislature, that might be applied to this object, without recurring to new taxes, specifying the sum that would be wanted to begin the operation, he mentioned a particular surplus, and the bank dividend as being adequate to the object.

Mr. Clark said, he wanted information as well as the gentleman from Virginia; but he saw no use in the committee's rising; they would get up where they sat down, if they should now rise. He wished the propositions which had been mentioned were brought forward, that they might be considered; but there was another business which he thought had a prior claim to attention, and that was the debt due to the bank: in December that business was pushed with great zeal; since that time nothing had been said about it—this appeared mysterious.

Mr. Lawrance rose to explain the state of the business respecting the debt due to the bank. The subject had been suspended, in order that the House might receive complete information as to the state of the public funds.

Mr. Page offered some general remarks on the report of the Secretary of the treasury, which he said, was considered by many persons as exceptionable in all its parts. He had his objections to it. He wished the whole subject to revert to the consideration of the legislature, and had therefore seconded the motion for the committee to rise, as the most delicate mode of giving the business the go by.

Mr. Madison defended an observation brought forward by Mr. Giles, which was that there was a manifest impropriety in bringing forward abstract propositions for discussion, when it was not known what consequences were involved in the adoption of those propositions. Mr. Madison stated a variety of particulars to shew that such abstract propositions are improper. He professed his wishes that some provision should be made for reducing the debt; he believed his colleague was sincere in his professions to the same purpose. He recapitulated some of the objections arising from the imperfect state of the information before the House.

Mr. Giles withdrew his motion; his object in doing so was to give an opportunity for bringing forward the propositions which had been alluded to.

Mr. Fitzsimons, after offering some remarks in answer to observations which had been made, tending to impeach his consistency and sincerity in the present business, read two propositions; the purport of which is, That an annual fund be constituted, to consist of 103,199 dollars and 6 cents, to begin to accrue the first Jan. 1793; and that a loan to the amount of 550,000 dolls. be made.

These being read by the chairman, Mr. Giles renewed his motion for the committee to rise.

Mr. Madison objected to these resolutions as being abstract propositions.

Mr. Venable objected to them; he informed the committee that in the course of the discussion he should move to apply the sinking fund to the object now under consideration.

Mr. Mercer objected to diverting the sinking fund from its appropriate object.

The Committee rose and reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

WEDNESDAY, February 20, 1793.

Another communication from the Secretary of the treasury was received, made pursuant to the resolutions of the 23d ult. this being read, it was ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

A message was received from the Senate, by mr. Secretary Otis, with the bill making appropriations for the support of government, for the year 1793, passed the Senate with amendments.

Mr. Heister reported two enrolled bills, viz. An act to authorize the Comptroller of the treasury to settle the accounts of Thomas Wishart; and an act to authorize the adjustment of the claim of Joseph Henderson against the United States—the Speaker signed the same.

The amendments of the Senate to the appropriation bill were read, and laid on the table till to-morrow.

The House took up the bill received from the Senate, in addition to the act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States.

Mr. Murray withdrew his motion to insert an additional section respecting special bail, in order to its being made the subject of a separate provision.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Murray then moved, that a committee should be appointed to prepare and report a bill to regulate the mode of taking bail in certain cases; to regulate the recovery of costs against informers or relators in certain cases; to point out the mode in which suits for penalties under the revenue laws of the United States, shall commence—to extend transcripts of judgments from one district to another, and to regulate the costs of fees in the commitment of witnesses.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Muhlenberg called up his motion for a committee to bring in a bill for fixing the time of the next annual meeting of Congress—This motion being agreed to, Mr. Muhlenberg, Mr. W. Smith and Mr. Sedgwick were appointed the committee.

The report of a committee on the petition of the French inhabitants of Gallipolis, was taken into consideration. This report, being favourable to the petitioners, was adopted, and the committee which made it, were directed to bring in a bill.

The report of a select committee on the petition of James Warrington, was taken into consideration. This report concludes with two resolutions.

The report was agreed to, and a bill directed to be brought in.

The amendments to the bill, to regulate invalid pensions, were taken into consideration.

The House voted not to recede from their disagreement to one of the amendments proposed by the Senate; they receded from the other.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, February 21.

Reports from the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of Rawleigh Downham, and Oliver Towers, were read, the former was referred to a select committee, the latter laid on the table.

A bill was read twice, and committed, making an appropriation to defray the expence of holding a treaty with the hostile Indian tribes.

Sundry reports were read from the Secretary of War, on petitions from the widows and orphans of officers killed in the service prior to the 18th May, 1778, and from officers and soldiers wounded and disabled since that period, these reports are favourable to the petitioners.

Mr. Murray's motion for a committee to bring in a bill to provide for certain judicial objects was agreed to, and Messrs. Murray, Boudinot, and Smith of Vermont, were appointed.

A letter was laid before the House from the Secretary of State, relative to a message from the President of the United States to Congress of the 14th of February 1791, on the subject of the commercial intercouse of the United States, with foreign nations---which message had been referred to him by the House.

The letter states that a report on the subject is prepared, but suggests the idea of postponing the consideration of it till the next session, on a supposition that in the interim, he may obtain some information which would conduce to rendering a report on the subject, more compleat. This letter was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. W. Smith, Giles, Lawrance S. Bourne, and Baldwin.

The following motion was made by Mr. Clark, viz. Resolved, that the mace of this House is an unmeaning symbol, unworthy the dignity of a republican government; that it therefore be sent to the mint, broken up and the silver coined and placed in the treasury of the United States. This resolution was negatived without a division and without debate. Thirteen members only rising in the affirmative. A message received from the President of the United States, by his secretary Mr. Lear, informed the House that two acts which originated in the House, had received the President's approbation and signature, viz. An act to promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose; and an act to repeal part of a resolution of the late Congress, respecting the inhbaitants of Post Vincennes.

In committee of the whole on the bill received from the Senate, entitled, An act in addition to and for amending the act, for extending the

A State liable to the suit of an Individual Suit

time limited for ſetling the accounts between the United States and the individual ſtates.

Mr. Dayton in the chair.

A motion was made to ſtrike out the firſt ſection of the bill—This ſection goes to repeal the ſecond ſection of the former act, which makes the ſtate of Vermont a party to the accounts between the United States and individual ſtates. In ſupport of the motion it was ſaid that Vermont, participating in all the advantages of the independence of the country, and being a member of the union, is juſtly chargeable with its quota of all the expences that have been incurred; that as on the one hand, were ſhe a creditor ſtate, ſhe doubtleſs would come in for her proportion of the balances which ſhall appear to be due from the United States to the creditor ſtates; ſo on the other, if ſhe is a debtor ſtate, it is but reaſonable that ſhe ſhould be liable to pay her proportion of thoſe balances; a contrary principle, it was ſaid, will encreaſe the burthens of other ſtates. It was further ſaid, that in all the great queſtions relative to the finances and accounts of the United States, the voice of Vermont has had its proportional influence; and ſhe is therefore on every principle to be conſidered as a conſtituent part of the union, and liable to all the diſadvantages reſulting from the connection.

In oppoſition to the motion it was ſaid that Vermont as a government bore her proportion of the expences and ſacrifices of the war. She was a frontier ſtate, & only barrier between the United States and Canada. Her exertions during the war were made by her citizens alone, without aſſiſtance from the other ſtates. That in conſequence of the peculiar confuſions which prevailed in that ſtate, the accounts of her ſervices and ſupplies were left in a very deranged ſituation----That though the former act allowed 12 months for her to bring in her claims, yet it is ſaid the other ſtates have had a much longer time. That though it ſhould be concluded that Vermont ought to be conſidered as a part of the confederacy prior to her adoption of the federal conſtitution, the time certainly ought to be extended for her to bring in her accounts. But it was urged that ſhe could not be ſo conſidered; and therefore is not a party to the accounts, prior to that period. Since ſhe came into the Union under the new conſtitution, ſhe has borne, and will continue to bear her proportion of the burthens of the United States, and will be obliged to pay her proportion of the balances which ſhall be found due from the Union. In anſwer to the reaſoning from her being repreſented on the floor of Congreſs, it was ſaid that the repreſentatives of that ſtate are repreſentatives of the Union; they act in a legiſlative capacity, and not as a committee of accounts.

The motion for ſtriking out the 1ſt ſection was negatived. Some further amendments were moved but diſagrred to. The bill was reported without amendment. In the Houſe Mr. W. Smith renewed the motion for ſtriking out the 1ſt ſection, and called for the ayes and noes, which were---noes 39, ayes 17, as follow:

A Y E S.

Meſſ. Barnwell,	Kittera,	
Boudinot,	Lee,	
S. Bourne,	W. Smith,	
B- Bourn,	Sturges,	
Clark,	Sumpter,	
Dayton,	Tucker,	
Gerry,	Venable,	
Gilman,	Willis	17
Huger,		

N O E S.

Meſſ. Aſhe,	Moore,	
Ames,	Murray,	
Baldwin,	Niles,	
Benſon,	Page,	
Fitzſimons,	Schoonmaker,	
Giles,	Sedgwick,	
Goodhue,	I. Smith,	
Gordon,	Steele,	
Gregg,	Thatcher,	
Grove,	Treadwell,	
Hartley,	Wadſworth.	
Heiſter,	Ward,	
Hillhouſe,	White,	
Kitchell,	Williamſon,	
Learned,	Greenup,	
Lawrance,	Leonard,	
Livermore,	Milledge,	
Madiſon,	Orr,	
Macon,	Hindman,	39.
Mercer		

The bill was laid on the table till to-morrow.

A bill conformable to the report of a ſelect committee on the petition of James Warrington, was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole Houſe to-morrow.

In committee of the whole on a bill for exempting from impoſt duties, uſeful beaſts imported for breed—Mr. Murray in the chair.

The bill being read, it was moved to add after the words "for breed"—or on rags.

Mr. Livermore objected to this motion. He obſerved that the object of the bill is to encourage the importation of ſtallions, bulls and boars, for the purpoſe of improving the breed of uſeful animals. Theſe, he ſaid, ought to ſtand alone; he thought it would be a very odd aſſociation to connect them with rags. Beſides, ſaid he, I do not conceive there is any neceſſity for bringing in the article, for when the rage of calling for information is abated, there will be ſuch a diminution of the buſineſs of printing, that he doubted not a ſufficient quantity of rags might be obtained in the country by the paper-makers.

Other objections were made by ſeveral members, and the motion being put, was loſt. The bill was then reported without amendment.—Some verbal amendments were made in the Houſe. The bill was then ordered to be engroſſed.

Mr. Barnwell laid the following motion on the table:

Reſolved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for altering the allowance to the collectors of impoſt and tonnage, ſo far as that no collector ſhall receive more than per annum.

Adjourned.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

SONG,

FOR THE *PRESIDENT*'s BIRTH-DAY—1793.

Sung at the BALL *laſt Evening.*

[AIR *in the Poor Soldier*, "Tho' *Leixſlip* is proud of her cloſe ſhady Bowers."]

I.

THOUGH Envy and Malice their creſts have erected,
While Calumny ſcatters their firebrands around,
I'll ſing *Freedom*'s *Fav'rite*, ſo juſtly reſpected;
Each *Patriot*'s boſom will echo the ſound!
He has oft been compar'd with the fam'd ALEXANDER,
Whoſe prudence and valour led captive a World!
But the Grecian muſt yield to our nobler Commander,
Who Freedom's dread thunders at Tyranny hurl'd.

II.

JULIUS CAESAR is render'd immortal in ſtory,
Who aim'd by *new Conqueſts* his fame to increaſe;
But WASHINGTON's virtues have gain'd that true glory
Which, radiant in *War*, glows ſtill brighter in *Peace!*
CHARLES, LEWIS and FREDERICK, vainly expected
To build their Renown on the obſolete plan;
But ſuch Fabrics muſt tumble—becauſe they're erected
On the ruins of FREEDOM, that BIRTHRIGHT of MAN!

III.

Fair COLUMBIA's ſons, by HER WASHINGTON headed,
To *rational Freedom* a Temple have rear'd;
Its *Baſis** need only by *Deſpots* be dreaded—
By *Freemen* 'twill always be lov'd and rever'd!
Our *Union* ſhould baniſh ſeditious diſcourſes,
To prove that *Good Order* and *Freedom* agree;
Then firm round THE PATRIOT let's rally our forces,
And ſhew all the World *We deſerve to be free!*

IV.

May our *Federal Fabric*, that wonder of Sages,
Cemented by *Knowledge* and *Friendſhip* ſublime,
—Its beauty and firmneſs increaſing thro' ages—
Like WASHINGTON's *Fame*, be coeval with *Time!*
In all *civic virtues* THIS HERO ſurpaſſes;
Let's ne'er from *his tenets* apoſtate be found:
Toaſt "*his health and long life!*"—to the brim fill your glaſſes—
Ye Winds, waft our wiſhes—ye Skies, catch the ſound!

Philadelphia, 20th February, 1793.

* *Knowledge of* "The Rights of Man."

Philadelphia, Feb. 23.

Yeſterday being the anniverſary of the birth day of the PRESIDENT of the United States, the ſame was obſerved with the uſual demonſtrations of joy and felicitation—On this auſpicious occaſion the PRESIDENT received viſits of congratulation from the members of both Houſes of Congreſs—the public foreign Miniſters—Heads of Departments—the Reverend Clergy—Military Officers, and private Citizens.—Particulars will be more fully communicated in our next.

A letter from New-York of the 21ſt inſt. ſays, that an account is received by the Ship Briſtol, Capt. Macnamara, that, marvellous as it might appear, yet it is not the leſs true, that Spain has abſolutely entered into an alliance with France.—The particulars not yet publiſhed.

Advices from Europe by the Briſtol, arrived at New-York, mention that Auſtria is making the greateſt preparations to continue the war with France—That there is no proſpect of peace—Kellerman is arrived in Savoy—and Monteſquiou in London. It does not appear that any very intereſting military event has taken place.

A decree has paſſed the National Convention for baniſhing all the members of the Bourbon family, except the Ci-devant Duke D'Orleans.

In the month of January, the School Committee of the town of Boſton, diſtributed twenty-one ſilver medals, with ſuitable inſcriptions and devices, to the moſt deſerving boys in the upper claſſes of the Free Schools in that town. Theſe medals are the amount of the annual income of the Donation made by the late Dr. FRANKLIN, and were beſtowed agreeably to his direction, "as honorary rewards for the encouragement of ſcholarſhip in ſaid free ſchools."

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, from Canada, dated Jan. 31, 1793.

"The year commenced in this part of the globe with proſpects that were unfavorable to the Province. Some days ſince, a moſt horrid plot was diſcovered (thro' the goodneſs of divine Providence) which was to have been executed by a part of the Prince's regiment. They were to kill him, blow up the Magazine, and carry off the Military Cheſt towards Boſton. The Magazine contained 4000 barrels of powder; ſo that the crime would have been increaſed by the deſtruction of the whole city of Quebec, and perhaps not even a perſon left to have told the horrid tale.—A general court-martial has been ſitting for ſome days, but they can do little, for want of evidence. Twelve of the conſpirators are bound hand and foot.—I leave you to conjecture the iſſue."

SUPREME COURT
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

Alexander Chiſholm, citizen of the ſtate of S. Carolina, and Executor of Robert Farquhar, deceaſed of the ſame ſtate, v. The ſtate of Georgia.

February Term, 1793.

This action was inſtituted to Auguſt Term, 1792. On the 11th of July, the Marſhall for the diſtrict of Georgia made the following return: "Executed as within commanded, that is to ſay ſerved a copy thereof on his excellency Edward Telfair, Eſq. Governor of the ſtate of Georgia, and one other copy to Thomas P. Carnes, Eſq. the attorney general of ſaid ſtate."

Robert Forſyth, Marſhall.

Upon which the attorney general of the United States, as counſel for the plaintiff, grounded the following motion made on the 11th of Auguſt, 1792. "That unleſs the ſtate of Georgia ſhall after reaſonable previous notice of this motion, cauſe an appearance to be entered in behalf of the ſaid ſtate on the fourth day of the next term or ſhall then ſhew cauſe to the contrary, judgment ſhall be entered againſt the ſaid ſtate and a writ of enquiry of damages ſhall be awarded."

But to avoid every appearance of precipitancy, and to give the ſtate time to deliberate on the meaſures ſhe ought to adopt, on motion of Mr. Randolph it was ordered by the court that the conſideration of this motion ſhould be poſtponed to the preſent term. Accordingly on Tueſday the 5th inſt. the attorney general proceeded to diſcuſs the intereſting queſtion, "whether a ſtate could be ſued by one or more individuals of another ſtate?" and in an argument of about two hours and a half, ably ſupported the affirmative-ſide of the queſtion—When Mr. Randolph had cloſed his ſpeech, the court after remarking on the importance of the ſubject now before them, and the neceſſity of obtaining every poſſible light on it, expreſſed a wiſh to hear any gentleman of the bar, who might be diſpoſed to take up the gauntlet in oppoſition to the attorney general. As no gentlemen however were ſo diſpoſed, the court held the matter under adviſement until Monday the 19th inſt. when, in preſence of a numerous and reſpectable audience they ſeverally declared their opinion on the queſtion that had been argued.

Judge Iredell was firſt called on by the chief juſtice for his opinion—In an argument of one hour and a quarter, he maintained the negative of this queſtion; he conſidered the ſtates as ſo many ſeparate independent ſovereignties. He relied much on the books of Engliſh juriſprudence in proof that no ſovereign could now be ſued unleſs with conſent of the ſame—He was aware that the ſtates had transferred certain prerogatives of their ſovereignty to the United States, but whatever they had not clearly transferred were certainly retained—the right of commencing a ſuit againſt the ſtates he did not think clearly veſted in the government of the United States, nor recognized by the judiciary law paſſed in purſuance of the 3d article of the conſtitution—Judge Iredell referred to many authorities, and on a variety of grounds declared his opinion to be againſt the motion of the attorney general

Judge Blair thought the queſtion turned wholly on the words and intention of the conſtitution, and of the judiciary law—he regarded the ſpirit but more particularly the plain and obvious meaning of the words in this light—he was ſatisfied that this court had cognizance of actions againſt ſtates, at the ſuit of individuals, and he thought the proviſion in the conſtitution wiſe, and promotive of the general good of the people of the United States—he was averſe from the court aſſuming powers which did not fully belong to it; but he thought he ſhould betray the general intereſts if he did not lend his aid in ſupport of the real juriſdiction of the court. On the whole he was clearly and decidedly in favor of the motion of the attorney general.

Judge Wilſon next took a very broad and enlarged view of the queſtion, which he tho't would again reſolve itſelf into a queſtion of no leſs magnitude than whether the people of the United States formed a nation. He examined the ſubject by the great and general principles of law and juriſprudence, by the laws and uſages of nations, and by our own conſtitution and the judicial law of the United States,. His argument was elegant, learned, and contained principles and ſentiments highly republican—It occupied one hour, and concluded pointedly and unequivocally for the motion of Mr. Randolph.

Judge Cuſhing confined himſelf to a narrow compaſs, to the conſtitution and laws of the United States; his argument was ſhort but ſolid and judicious. He ſaw no room for doubt but ſanctioned by his opinion that of his two brethren who had immediately preceded him.

Chief juſtice Jay delivered one of the moſt clear, profound and elegant arguments perhaps ever given in a court of judicature; he took a view of the United States previous to the late revolution, when we were the ſubjects of a ſovereign; after our independence he conſidered the people as becoming individually ſovereign. In this capacity they formed the preſent government; he then examined the reaſons of adopting the preſent conſtitution as expreſſed in the preamble to the ſame; he examined the diſtribution of powers which they had made in this inſtrument, more particularly thoſe of the judiciary department, among which he was clearly of opinion, was that of compelling the appearance of a ſtate in the ſupreme court of the United States, even at the ſuit of an individual of another ſtate; he commented on the wiſdom and ſound policy of this arrangement, and concluded in favor of the attorney general's motion in the preſent cauſe.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

To GEORGE WASHINGTON.

RECEIVE the gratulations of a heart
Unknown to ſervile adulation's art;
A Heart that Virtue loves, and loving her,
Muſt ever love thee, Vice's Conqueror.
Tho' ſtrong, yet gentle is thy generous mind,
And long confeſs'd the friend of all mankind;
Tho' great thy toils in war to ſet us free
From Britiſh chains, and give us Liberty;
Yet thro' ſome breaſts ſuch blood degenerate flows,
Thoſe who were brethren once, are now thy foes.
While yet thy fame but equal'd their's they grew
Impaſſion'd with thy worth, and praiſes due
To thy great merit liberally beſtowed,
Yet as we knew paid only what they owed.
But thoſe who ſee the ſubtle arts that dwell
In haughty ſouls, that with ambition ſwell,
Know that in praiſing you, they gave to praiſe
What in themſelves they tho't deſerv'd the bays.
For while your fame aſſumes a bolder flight,
And riſing, ſpreads around a ſtronger light,
(As when a blazing ball whirls high in air
Its ſparks more bright and glorious appear)
By malice ſtruck, they lift their ſcowling eyes,
And ſtill purſue thee, but with envious cries.
Yet, WASHINGTON! be firm, complete thy plan,
Undaunted, ſtill remain the friend of man:
For Wiſdom ſpeaks this truth, round Virtue's gate
The howling whelps of Envy ever wait.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Peace ſhould be the wiſh of every benevolent heart. War throws mankind back in their progreſs of improvement—it is an enemy to the happineſs of the human race. But if war ſhould ſpread in Europe, and Great-Britain engage in it, it is happy for America that we are at liberty to remain at peace.—Let others fight—peace and proſperity are companions and fellow travellers. It behoves our government to take care that our fiery ſpirits are kept in reſtraint—leſt the raſhneſs of individuals ſhould involve the nation.

Half the troubles and almoſt all the quarrels that vex human life ſpring rather from little ill humours that ought to be governed and ſweetened, than from any real adverſity. We make or mar our own happineſs. This being true, it only remains for thoſe who would breed diſcontents among the people to watch for little things—for ſlight events that ſtir the fretful—that alarm the timid, or that irritate the proud and envious. Thus by neglecting nothing, they may accompliſh every thing. But why ſhould they do this? it will be demanded—Anſwer, to get choſen into Congreſs. Many indeed are hunting ſmaller game. It is more proper to ſay, they are kept for their barking—and the expected reward is, to get the bones when their maſters ſhall be ſeated at the table.

MR. FENNO,

Pleaſe to publiſh the following IMPROMPTU, *from an Auditor of Debates.*

THE Secretary makes reports,
Whene'er the Houſe command him;
But, for their lives, ſome Members ſay
They cannot underſtand him.
In ſuch a puzzling caſe as this,
What can a *mortal* do?
'Tis hard for *one* to find *reports*
And *underſtandings* too.

The Senate of this ſtate, on Tueſday laſt, paſſed a reſolution, for the appointment of a Federal Senator, by joint vote of both houſes. The reſolution will, no doubt, be concurred in by the houſe of Repreſentatives.

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Feb. 18, 1793. ISAAC NEALE.

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TENERIFFE WINE, in pipes,
SHERRY WINE, in quarter casks,
WEST-INDIA RUM, 2, 3 and 4 proof,
OLD BRANDY, OLD SPIRIT,
COPPERAS, BRIMSTONE, ALLUM,
Two Bales 10-4 BLANKETS, and
A Bale of MUSLINS.

A new 13-4 Inch CABLE, 120 fathoms long.

GEORGE MEADE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1793. epam

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Thomas Dobson,

Bookseller, at the Stone-House, in Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

VOLUME VII, OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA:

OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,
On a Plan entirely new:
BY WHICH
THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS
are digested into the Form of Distinct,
TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:
COMPREHENDING

THE History, Theory, and Practice, of each, according to the Latest Discoveries and improvements: and full Explanations given of the various detached parts of Knowledge, whether relating to Natural and Artificial Objects, or to Matters Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military, Commercial, &c. Including Elucidations of the most important Topics relative to Religion, Morals, Manners, and the Oeconomy of Life: together with a Description of all the Countries, Cities, principal Mountains, Seas, Rivers, &c. throughout the World; a General History, Ancient and Modern, of the different Empires, Kingdoms, and States; and an account of the Lives of the most Eminent Persons in every Nation, from the earliest ages down to the present times. Compiled from the writings of the best authors, in several Languages; the most approved Dictionaries, as well of General Science as of particular branches; the Transactions, Journals, and Memoirs of the learned societies, both at home and abroad—the MS. lectures of eminent professors on different Sciences: and a variety of original Materials, furnished by an extensive Correspondence.

The Seventh Volume contains a description of Mount Etna, Eudiometer, Exchange, Experimental Philosophy, System of Farriery, Feudal system, Fire, fixed Air, Fluxions, Food, Fortification, Fossils, history of France, Gardening, Gas, Geneva, Geography, Geometry, Gilding, Glass, &c. with a variety of articles in natural history, biography and miscellanies. Illustrated with Thirty Eight elegant Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types, (cast for the purpose) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furnished in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as subscribers chuse; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on subscribing, the volumes or half-volumes finished to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. In the course of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes.

It is expected the work will be comprised in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

☞ Those who wish to become possessors of this valuable work will please to be early in their applications, as the subscription is nearly closed.

Jan. 23.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, a beautiful situation on the Potowmack, adjoining the town of Alexandria and in a line of direction towards the Federal City and George Town, in full view of each place, commanding a prospect of the river and adjacent country of Maryland and Virginia, for many miles; about 45 or 50 acres of Land, lying directly on the river, will be sold, with the improvements, which are, a two-story framed dwelling-house, neatly finished, a kitchen, office, brick smoke-house and dairy, two-story framed barn, a well of excellent water, and an ice-house, a yard and garden, neatly railed and highly improved, with a number of other necessary improvements; the whole of the land enclosed with posts and rails, ten or fifteen acres laid down, with different kinds of grass. Its contiguity to those three towns must render it an object worthy the attention of any person who wishes to invest money in a property that must enhance in value, in proportion to the rapid increase of the Federal City, Alexandria and George-Town. This property lies nearly in a central situation to each place. The Potowmack at this spot has a fine deep shore and harbour, capable of receiving vessels of any burden. It may not be improper to observe, that men of judgment think a profitable and convenient Ferry might be erected here to the City of Washington and the Maryland shores leading to Baltimore and Philadelphia.—Also to sell, 215 acres of Wood-Land, about three miles distant, which will suit well to supply the above in wood and timber. The title may be seen to the above property, which is indisputable, and terms known by application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

BALDWIN DADE.

December 12th, 1792. ep 2m

BY the Commissioners appointed to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of Washington, for the reception of Congress and for their permanent residence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1	Superb Hotel, with baths, out houses, &c. &c. &c. to cost		50,000
1	Cash Prize		25,000
1	ditto		20,000
1	ditto		15,000
1	ditto		10,000
2	ditto	5,000 are	10,000
10	ditto	1,000	10,000
20	ditto	500	10,000
100	ditto	100	10,000
200	ditto	50	10,000
400	ditto	25	10,000
1,000	ditto	20	20,000
15,000	ditto	10	150,000
16,737	Prizes		Dollars 350,000
33,263	Blanks		

50,000

The sole design of this Lottery being to facilitate other improvements together with the Public Buildings—it is the particular desire of the Commissioners that these may be effected with as few deductions from the Prizes as possible—how far their endeavors may be answered, the Scheme of the Lottery will demonstrate. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate possessor of the ticket drawn against its number.

All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treasurer at Washington, or at such Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 9th of September next, at the City of Washington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treasurer of Washington; of Messrs. *James West & Co.* Baltimore; of Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boston; and at such other places as will be hereafter published.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the best Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houses, *if presented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artist for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houses are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the stables, &c. Sections and estimates of the expense will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars must be regarded by the Architect as the utmost limit in the expense intended for this purpose.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City.

January 19.

War Department,

JANUARY 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an Invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which, as such, he is annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an Invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the 4th day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed
in the Presence of }

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the Invalid died, whose pension they may claim.

By Command of the President
of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

☞ *The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their Newspapers for the space of 2 months.*

PLANS
OF THE
City of Washington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,
DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

TO BE SOLD, OR LEASED
FOR SEVEN OR TEN YEARS,
THE FOLLOWING

HOUSES.

ONE on Walnut-street, near Fourth-street, 23 feet front, has two parlours below, the front one 21½ by 17½ feet, the back parlour is 18 by 14 feet. The front room up stairs is 26½ by 17½ feet. There are five good chambers in this house, besides the garret is divided into three rooms, in two of them there are fire-places.

The other House is 27 feet upon Walnut-street, and 52 feet upon 4th street; there are two good parlours below, one of them 25 by 20 1-2 feet, the other 25 by 18 1-2 feet, and seven compleate bed-chambers; besides the garret is divided into 4 rooms, 3 of which rooms have fire-places. The kitchens are good ones, and are under the houses; the largest house has also a house-keeper's room. It is intended there shall be a communication from both of these houses to a neighbouring ice-house, sufficiently large to supply 3 houses. Within 50 yards of these houses, there will be compleat stables and coach houses, for both houses; they will be finished in the most compleat manner, and the keys ready to be delivered early in the summer.

On paying half the money down (if sold) the other half may be paid by instalments, or the whole may remain for 5 years, paying interest and giving security on the premises.

For terms of sale or lease, apply to the Subscriber,

GEORGE MEADE.

Who has for SALE,

Sundry Ground Rents,

In this city, amounting to twenty-five pounds sixteen shillings and six-pence, per annum.

Also, a quantity of BAGS, that will contain two and a half and three and a half bushels.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1792. ep2m

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1793

WHEREAS foreigners holding Stock in the Bank of the United States may prefer receiving their Dividends in Europe, to receiving them in America,

RESOLVED, That any proprietor of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the United States residing in Europe, shall be entitled to receive either in London or in Amsterdam, the half yearly dividends which may be declared thereon—in London at the rate of one pound sterling for every four hundred and forty-five cents, or in Amsterdam at the rate of one guilder current money for every forty cents and four mills—the dividend declared in January of each year, to be paid in London or in Amsterdam on the second Monday of July following—and the dividend declared in July of each year, to be paid in London or in Amsterdam on the second Monday of January following.

PROVIDED, That every such Proprietor (previous to the declaring of any Dividend, so to be paid in London or in Amsterdam) shall give authentic notice to the President and Directors of the Bank at which of the said Cities he will receive the said Dividend.

By the President and Directors.
JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

City of Washington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for sale at auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory which lies within this State, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf

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50 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 25th instant, a likely Negro Man called ISAAC, about twenty-three years old, five feet six or eight inches high, a well made fellow, fond of talking, has a large mouth, and shows his teeth very much when talking; had on when he went away, a brown linen shirt, a short white kersey over jacket with a very high collar and plain breast, with buttons which appear to have been very gay; a pair of white kersey breeches, a pair of white knit yarn stockings, a pair of shoes with strings in them, and a coarse hat; all the above clothes are almost new. Said Negro was formerly the property of Mr. William Thomas, late of Kent County, near George-Town Cross Roads, deceased, and has for several years been employed in that neighbourhood, and principally by a Mr. Maxwell, and lately by Messrs. John and James Carmack, as a waggoner, which business he is well acquainted with, and is what he prefers; and has been engaged in driving a waggon from said Cross-Roads to Duck-Creek, &c. until August last. I expect he will make his way for the neighbourhoods of George-Town, Duck-Creek, Dover or Wilmington. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me in this place, or Thirty Dollars if secured in any goal, so that I get him again. He is an artful fellow, and when taken, will make his escape, unless particularly secured.

EASTON, OWEN KENNARD.
Talbot County, Maryland, Dec. 28, 1792. 2m

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.*

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber, intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock-Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

(t.f.) LEONARD BLEECKER.

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY
MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, Market-Street, Philadelphia.

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to June 1792, in eleven vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, seventeen dollars and three fifths.

This work, which was conducted on an improved plan, contains the best pieces published for and against the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America. Perhaps in no one work are so many valuable documents respecting the history of this country, collected together. His Excellency the President of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deserving of public encouragement."

2. Smith's Letters to Married Women, on Nursing and the management of Children.

"We recommend these letters to the perusal of those to whom they are particularly addressed."—Monthly Review, vol. 38, p. 101---Price, bound, 62 cents.

3. Duncan's Elements of Logic---75 cents.
4. Beauties of Fielding---50 cents.
5. Beauties of Blair---50 cents.
6. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miss More's Essays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioness of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6/6.
7. Smith's History of New-York. Price a dollar and a quarter.
8. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) say: "We have seen nothing on these subjects more plain, more perspicuous, or more generally useful."—N. B. It is introduced into the University in Philadelphia.
9. Beauties of Poetry. Price four-fifths of a dollar.
10. Blair's Sermons. Price two dollars.
11. Necker's Treatise on the importance of Religious Opinions.---Price four-fifths of a dollar.
12. Examination of the Observations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.
13. The Constitutions of the several United States, with the Federal Constitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.
14. M'Fingal. Price three-eighths of a dollar.
15. American Jest Book. Price three-fifths of a dollar.
16. Garden of the Soul. Price half a dollar.
17. The Douay Translation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50/2---plain, six dollars.
18. Devout Christian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.
19. Think well on't. Price a quarter dollar.
20. Christian Economy. Price a fifth of a dollar.
21. History of Charles Grandison, abridged---Price a sixth of a dollar.
22. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.
23. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a sixth of a dollar.

Said CAREY has for sale, a large assortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being supplied in the most satisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to such as purchase quantities for public libraries or to sell again.

Insurance Company.

AT a general meeting (by adjournment) of the Insurance Company of North-America, on Wednesday the 16th instant,

It was Resolved,

THAT the Instalments which, according to the Constitution, will become due on the second Monday of July and January next, or either of them, may be paid by any Stockholder at an earlier period; and any Stockholder so paying such instalment, or instalments, shall receive a proportionate share of the Dividends thereafter to be made, calculating such share from the first day of the month succeeding such payments respectively. Extract from the Minutes,

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

N. B. *A few Boxes of the above* HYSON *for sale.*

TICKETS

In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,

May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.

A large Cellar to Let,

Sufficiently capacious to store several hundred barrels.

Enquire of the PRINTER.